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ARTICLE EXTRACTED FROM "THE JAPAN CHRONICLE"
JULY 25, 1931 (Page 5)CHARGES AGAINST CHINA
OUTBURST BY MR. NAGAI RYUTARO
JAPAN'S VITAL RIGHTS AND INTERESTS

EFFECT OF WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

"Everybody admits that international relations in Manchuria and Mongolia have become very complex of late. It is observable that the Communists who have secured their footing in Outer Mongolia are watching for an opportunity of extending their influence southwards. The fact is quite obvious that the riots which have broken out so often in Chientao since 1924 were at the instigation of Russian, Chinese or Korean Communists. On the other hand, the abandonment of her priority of investments in Manchuria and Mongolia by Japan at the Washington Conference opened the way for investments by countries other than Japan in railway and other enterprises in those territories.

THE RECOVERY OF RIGHTS MOVEMENT

The rights-recovery movement which has witnessed vigorous growth among the Chinese in recent years has rendered Sino-Japanese relations more difficult. Those seized with this rights-recovery mania are bent on recovering all rights and interests hitherto enjoyed by foreigners, no matter whether they are intended for the promotion of mutual economic interests and prosperity or whether they are quite legally and legitimately held by them. In consequence, Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia have often been attempted.

ESSENTIAL TO JAPAN'S EXISTENCE

"Japan's vested rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia are, needless to say, of vital importance to her existence. The maintenance of peace and the protection of Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria and Mongolia are, indeed, essential to the very existence of the Japanese nation. How to protect these rights and interests in the face of the growing complexity of international relations is a matter which engages the very serious attention of those responsible for the shaping of policy towards Manchuria and Mongolia.

"There has been a remarkable increase of late in the troubles arising between the two countries in those regions, as, for instance, the construction of lines parallel to the South Manchuria Railway, imposition of illegal taxes, discriminatory treatment of foreign freights, the oil shale mining issue, shooting of Japanese policemen, and the persecution of Koreans. Whenever a dispute arises, exaggerated reports are put into circulation, and injudicious and hasty comments made by the press further exacerbate the feelings of both nations against each other. This is a very deplorable state of things for the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

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THE IDEA OF SELF-DETERMINATION

"China's attitude towards Japan and other countries has undergone a marked change since the Versailles and the Washington Conferences. The spirit of self-determination which manifested itself so remarkably after the world war spread to China, where the national movement for the establishment of a new independent State with full sovereignty developed. In a natural sequel of this movement, there sprang up throughout that country the rights-recovery agitation of an extreme type and an equally extreme anti-foreign movement. Many of the outstanding issues in Manchuria and Mongolia have apparently been excited by the national movement.

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It is, however, very regrettable to note that the attitude which China has recently been adopting towards Japan betrays many points which run counter to the spirit of the national movement.

USING FORCE AND CLAIMING JUSTICE

"If the Powers pledged their support to the movement for the establishment of a new State at the Washington Conference, it was because China assured the Powers of her will and ability to protect foreign lives and property in her country and promised them not to extend discriminatory treatment to foreigners and foreign goods in railway and other undertaking in China. That that country has been doing of late falsifies these assurances. She is relentless in censuring others while neglecting to act properly herself. She attempts to repudiate all treaties which she deems disadvantageous to herself, without even taking the necessary step of securing the consent of the other party. On the other hand, she will carry out what she finds advantageous to herself, in defiance of treaty obligations and reasonable protests of others. Such is by no means the attitude of a State which is truly alive to its own responsibility. It would be a case of gross inconsistency if China, who was the victim of force in international politics, uses force herself against the Powers, while claiming justice at the same time. For China to shape her course in this inconsistent way is tantamount to forfeiting her right to claim justice.

BAD FAITH TO ARMS JAPAN

"Inconsistency of this kind is often observable in the attitude of China towards Japan. Notwithstanding the fact that China recognises in treaty Japan's right to lease land in Manchuria and Mongolia, she forbids her nationals to lease it to Japanese under pain of severe punishment. Again, she has laid parallel lines to the South Manchuria Railway in defiance of her open pledge and in disregard of Japan's repeated protests. Such acts of bad faith are not calculated to enhance China's reputation as an independent State.

HAT BARON SHIDEHARA SAID

"Japan has every sympathy with the movement for the establishment of a new State in China and is ready to render every possible help to make it a success; but she cannot for a moment tolerate any attempt to trample on Japan's rights and interests, which are vital importance to her very existence. In the course of his speech at Osaka in 1928, Baron Shidehara, who was then out of office, referring to the Manchurian and Mongolian problem, declared that there could be no two opinions among the Japanese people as to the course to be shaped in the event of China arbitrarily repudiating the treaty with Japan and acting in such a manner as to threaten Japan's national existence by disregarding her past efforts and sacrifices. In making this declaration, Baron Shidehara voiced the sentiment of the whole of the Japanese nation."

THE RUSSIAN BOREY

"The Communist bandits who infest the Yungtse Valley are a serious menace to the Chinese inhabitants in those districts. Although the Nationalist Government has been making earnest efforts to repress them since last year by sending troops, no one can tell when the region can be made secure from this danger. It is also fairly certain that these Communist bandits have the secret backing of International Communists, who are giving them financial and military aid, either directly or indirectly. Even in the districts which are free from these pests, the inhabitants are exposed to ravages of ordinary bandits. With the best of intentions to maintain peace, the Nanking Government cannot make its authority enforced beyond a limited area around its seat. In somewhat remote regions there are a variety of influences which defy its orders, and in such districts civil disturbances, internecine fights, looting and exactions are the order of the day.

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HERE JAPAN KEEPS THE PEACE

"Manchuria and Mongolia offer a singular contrast to other parts of Chinese territory, for there not only is peace maintained but natural resources are developed and industry developed. They form the only safety zone in China, where 30,000,000 Chinese can live in security. It is hardly necessary to say that it is due to Japan's efforts that Manchuria and Mongolia are free from such destructive warfare as frequently harasses other parts of China and that they constitute the only safety zone in the whole of China. But for Japan, those territories would either have passed under the Communist sway or have been in a continual state of commotion, like the main provinces, in consequence of the insatiable lust for power between rival leaders. The fact that there is an annual influx of about 1,000,000 Chinese into Manchuria and Mongolia from the main provinces of China-- from disturbed regions especially--is an eloquent testimony of the assertion that they are the safest zone for the security of Chinese life and property, and that Japanese enterprises of various descriptions in the districts along the South Manchuria Railway, running across the great plains of Manchuria, are affording numerous Chinese opportunities for their security of livelihood.

MANCHURIAN PROSPERITY DUE TO JAPAN

"The enormous revenue of the Mukden Government is an illustration of the improvement of the conditions of living among the Chinese and the consequent growth of their taxpaying capacity as the result of the developed industry in Manchuria and Mongolia, for which the peace safeguarded by Japan during the past twenty-five years and the capital invested by her are accountable. Indeed, Japan has not only saved Manchuria and Mongolia from the blight of warfare but has multiplied the output there hundreds of times by supplying funds to infant industries and furnishing them with advanced industrial arts. It is obvious that Japan has made a very valuable contribution to the development of the natural resources of those regions. The exploitation of natural resources has been for the mutual benefit of Japan and China.

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not used

「ジャパン、クロクル」記事抜萃

一九三一年七月廿五日（第五頁所載）

支那に對し責任を問ふ

永井柳太郎氏の怒りの熱辯

日本の權利と利益

ワシントン會議の影響

滿洲及び蒙古に於ける國際關係が近時甚だ複雑になつて來た事は誰でも認めて居る、外蒙古に足場を獲得した共產黨は更に南方に彼等の勢力をのばさうとする機會を狙つてゐる事が認められる、一九二四年以來間断に屢々起つた暴動事件がロシヤ系か中國系か又は朝鮮系の共產黨の煽動によるものであつたと言ふ事實は明白である、一方ワシントン會議に於て日本は滿洲及び蒙古に於ける投資の優先權を放棄した事は日本以外の諸外國が同地域に於て鐵道及び其他の事業に投資するの道を開いた。

權利回復運動

近年中國人間に活潑な發展を示して居る權利回復運動は日本人、中國人間の關係を一層困難なものとした。權利回復病にとりつかれて居る人々

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はお互の經濟的利益及繁榮増進の爲めに企てられて居ると居ないに拘らず又それが充分合法的に又正當に守られて居るとに別なく今迄外國人に享有されて居るすべての權益を取り戻す事に心を傾注して居る、其結果滿洲及び蒙古に於ける日本國の權益は屢々狙の的となつた。

日本國家存立に對する重要事項

日本に附與された滿洲及び蒙古に於ける權益は日本國の存立に對して極めて重要な事は言を要しない。滿蒙に於ける治安の保持並に日本國家權益の保護は實に日本國の存立そのものに對し重要な事である。國際關係の複雑化に直面して、之等權益を如何やうにして保護するかは滿蒙對策を企劃する責任を有つ人達の甚だ重大な注意、考慮を要する事柄である。近頃此等の地域に於て兩國の間に事件の起る事が著しく増加して來て居る、例へば、南滿洲鐵道と並行する鐵道線路の建設、不法税金の賦課、外國貨物運賃に對する差別待遇、石油（鐵山）地區の問題、日本人警察官に對する射撃或は朝鮮人迫害等があつた。

紛争が起る度に、誇張した報告が流布され、而して思慮なき新聞の誣卒

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な批評は兩國相互の感情を一層惡化することになるのである。これは日本及び中國の將來の上に甚だ遺憾な状態である。

民族自決の思想

日本及び諸外國に對する中國の態度はヴルサイユ會議及びワシントン會議以來著しく變化した。世界大戰後に極めて著しく現はれた民族自決の意氣が中國に擴がつた、而して完全な主權を持つ新獨立國家の建設に對する國家的運動が發達した、此運動から生ずる自然的結果として極端な權利回復運動が起りそれと同じやうに極端な排外運動が全國的に普く起つた、滿蒙に於ける重大問題は明かに前記國民運動によつて刺戟されたものである。併し乍ら近來中國が日本に對して取つて來た態度は國民運動の精神に反する點を數多く暴露して居ることを認めることは甚だ遺憾なことである

武力の行使と正義の主張

列國がワシントン會議に於て新國家建設運動に對する援助を誓約したとしたら、それは中國がその國內に於ける外國人の生命財産を保護する決意と能力とを諸外國に得心させそして中國にある鐵道其の他の事業に於

て外國人及外國商品に對し差別待遇を擴大せずと諸國に約束したからである。同國が近頃なしてゐる事はこれらの保證に反してゐる。中國は自國自身正當な行動を取らずして他國を容赦なく非難して居る。中國は相手國の實意を得るに必要な方策を講ずることなくして自國に不利と思はれるすべての條約を抛棄しようと思つてゐる。他方中國は條約に對する義務や他國の正當なる抗議を無視して、自國にとり有利と思ふことは實行するであらう。これは決して自國の實務を眞に全うする國家の態度ではない。若し、國際政治に於ける武力の犠牲者であつた中國が一方正義を主張しながらそれと同時に列國に對して自ら武力を行使するならば、それは甚しい矛盾した方法にてその方針を定める事は正義を主張する權利を失ふことに等しい。

日本に對する惡意

この種の矛盾は中國の日本に對する態度に屢々見られる。日本の滿蒙に於ける借地權を條約中で承認してゐる事實に拘らず、中國は自國民が日本人に土地を借す事を苛酷な刑罰をもつて禁じた。そして中國はその公

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約を無視し、日本の度重なる抗議をも意とせず南滿洲鐵道に平行せる鐵道線路を敷設してしまつた。斯くの如き不信の行爲は獨立國としての中國の名譽を高める譯のものではない。

幣原男の宣言

日本は中國に於ける新國家建設運動に對して全面的に同感でありその成功の爲に、出來得る限りの援助をする用意がある。併し日本は自國の存續に取り返めて重要な日本の權益を蹂躪せんとする如何なる企圖をも許容することは絶対に出來ない。一九二八年當時職になかつた幣原男は大阪に於ける演説の中で、滿蒙問題に關し、中國が專横にも日本との條約を廢棄し、又日本の過去の努力と犠牲とを顧みず日本の國家的存續を脅す如き態度を執るといふ場合日本の選ぶべき方針に關し日本人の間に二通りの意見があり得る筈はないと宣言した。この宣言の中で幣原男爵は日本國民の全体の意見を述べたのである。

怪物ロシヤ

楊子江沿岸に出沒する共產匪はこれらの地域の中國住民にとつて重大なる脅威であつた。國民政府は昨年から軍隊を派遣して彼等を鎮壓すべく

懸命の努力をなしてゐるに拘らず何時この地方が危険より救はれるか何人も言明することは出来ない。

これらの共産匪は彼等に直接間接に経済的或は軍事的援助を與へてゐる。國際共産黨といふ秘密の後援者を有してゐることは相當確實である。

このやうな厄介物のない地域に於てさへも住民達は普通の匪賊による惨害に曝されてゐる。極力治安維持を願ふ南京政府はその首都の周邊の制限された地帯以外ではその権力を行使することは出来ない、遼遠の地方に於てはその命令を無視する種々の勢力があり、そしてこのやうな地方では暴動殺伐な闘争、掠奪、強請は日常の事である。

日本が治安を維持する地域

滿洲國と蒙古は中國領土の他の場所に對して著しい對照を示す。何故なら其所では治安が維持されるのみでなく、天然資源が開發され工業が發達してゐるからである。此所は中國に於ける唯一の安全地帯を成し、其所には三千万人の中國人が安全に生活する事が出来る。滿洲國と蒙古が中國の他の部分を暫々悩ます如き破壊的な戦争から解放されて居り、全中國に於ける唯一の安全地帯を形成する事は、日本の努力に依るもので

あることは殆ど云ふ必要がない。若し日本が無かつたならそれらの領土は共産黨の勢力下に陥つたか或は中國本土の如く敵對する首領間の權力に對する飽くなき貧慾の爲に絶えざる動搖の状態にあつたであらう。中國本土——特に動亂の諸地方——から滿洲國及び蒙古へ流入する中國人が、年に約百万人あると云ふ事實は、其所が支那人の生命財産の保存の爲に最も安全な地帯であり、又滿洲の廣漠たる平原を横斷する南滿洲鐵道沿線地區に於ける諸種の日本の事業が、無數の中國人に彼等の生計を安全にする機會を與へてゐると云ふ主張の雄辯な證言である。

滿洲國の繁榮は日本の努力奉天政府の莫大な歳入は中國人間の生活狀態の改善及び、滿洲國と蒙古に於ける工業が、發達した結果として、それに伴ふ中國人の納稅力の増大との一つの例證でありそしてこの事は過去二十五年間日本に依つて保護された治安とその投じたる資本とのお蔭である。實に日本は、滿洲國と蒙古とを戦争の災害から救つたのみでなく亦未發達の工業に資金を供給し又先進の工業技術を提供することに依つて、その地の生産を何百倍

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も増加して來たのである。日本が、此の地方の天然資源の發達に頗る貴重な貢獻をなしたことは明白である。天然資源の開發は日本と中國の相互の利益の爲であつた。